

HOME NEWS

—Some corn has such big ears that it seems almost deformed.

—A band of gypsies are encamped at Mill Point. They claim to be true Romanians.

—Kenneil Hill is building by contract, a large and commodious dwelling house for Abraham Shubert.

—Tillison Audridge was hurt by the wheel of a loaded wagon running over his toes while passing through Marlinton.

—Edray is over three hundred feet higher than Marlinton. Huntersville is about the same height. The elevation of Marlinton is 2169 ft.

—Mr. J. H. G. Wilson will enter his famous mare "Sparkle" in the hurdle races at Lewisburg, Messrs. Hates, Hebben, Earnshaw and others will have horses entered.

—Dr. Wallace is raising a field of cow-peas; their first introduction into this county. They are mostly raised to afford a heavy growth to plow under, but also make a very good feed.

—George Lee (col.) of Mill Point, is probably the veteran blacksmith of the county; for over fifty-six years he has worked the trade for "all he was worth." He is a noted horse-shoer.

—Institute query: a man buys a necktie of a merchant for 55 cents. He is displeased with it, and brings it back to the merchant, who gives him 56 cents for it. The merchant afterwards sells it for 60 cents. How much did the merchant make?

—An old woman recently expelled a lot of young men and ladies from her apple orchard, with the apologetic remark that if it were not such a scarce year she would not mind them being in there.

—Married, August 16th, at Marlinton, by Rev. W. T. Price, Mr. Charles Cole and Mrs. Lucy J. Eider, all of Pocahontas county.

—Mr. C. Z. Hevner found a curious potato. It is quite large, curiously shaped, and is surrounded by an iron ring to which is a strap attached. It is perhaps the most unique potato in the world, another just like it not to be found in Ireland, Canada, or the United States, so far as is known. It is on exhibition at the postoffice.

—Mr. Frank Cochran, of Mill Point, has applied for a patent on a dairy swing churn that is meant to transform the arduous and dreary task of churning into a comparatively easy and enjoyable bit of work. It is a very ingenious invention.

—The men at the ark have made a track on which they walk and run to keep their muscles hard. Jim Berry made the sporting record of one-fourth mile in one minute and thirty-five seconds. Jack Beard, Jim Smith and Jack Driscoll walked a mile in 19½ minutes.

—Chas. A. Goodwin, of Clifton Forge, was sentenced to eighteen years in the penitentiary for killing Col. Parsons. This is probably the most important case which has come up to be tried before Judge Moore, and his rulings throughout have been watched with interest by the legal talent, and have been universally commended.

—The gold fever has not altogether abated in Randolph county. Last week a considerable excavation was made as the prospector was sure that there must be "something there." The prospector's partner not arriving to take part in the labor, search was made for him, and he was found picking blackberries with a remarkably pretty girl, near by, and this brought to mind the old story was sweeting over his pick and shovel, broke up the company.

—The coal bank on Briar Knob is a very important mine in that it furnishes the most part of the levels with coal. It was not known where the vein would be found coming to the surface of the mountain again, and it was a matter of some concern, as the appearance of the mine led one to believe that the old entrance would be on the Hill's Creek side, which would consume the people of that section. A prospector once mined named Pleasant at work in the lumber camp was taken to the mine and after looking about him he told them that they would find the other end of the vein on the Cherry River side of the mountain, which is an unbalanced wilderness. A very little digging revealed the fact that the mine was right.

—Dave Burgess, of Edray District, was arrested during the war by Confederate troops, accused of harboring Union guerrillas. He was taken to jail at Huntersville, and a short time afterwards while he was in jail the town was burned. All the citizens fled, forgetting Burgess in the jail, and for several days he remained without food or water. He got a little water by making a sort of spout which he put under the "drip" of the building when it rained.

Personal.

Messrs. Geo. W. McClintie, Knight, and Capt. Thomson were stopping with L. M. McClintie.

Mr. John A. McLaughlin, of Marlinton, is not married, as reported in last week's paper. That should have read John E. McLaughlin, of Huntersville. Our John considers it a very unkind cut, especially the week before the Institute.

James H. Brown, of Frankfort, was in to see us last week. He showed us his certificate as a workman from a Journeyman's Union in Cincinnati.

Mr. Wilkinson and family, of Lincoln county, are visiting the Holts' in Pocahontas. Mr. Wilkinson is the Prosecuting Attorney of his county.

Miss Lucy McNeill and mother of Buckeye, were guests of Mr. Oliver McKeever, last week.

The genial Bob Devling has gone to Pennsylvania.

Messrs. Harmon Sharp and Jacob Moore, of Edray, were in Marlinton on Monday.

Mr. J. H. B. Woodell with his interesting family, of Pennsylvania, West Virginia, is visiting his old home, Pocahontas county for the first time in nine years. Mr. Woodell has prospered since leaving this county, and though a comparatively young man, is one of the most substantial citizens of Pennsylvania. Cleveland rewarded him by giving him the postmaster'ship of Pennsylvania, the principle town of Ritchie county.

Mr. Jacob W. Beard has been letting the light of his countenance shine on the teachers this week.

Mr. J. W. Hill, of Jacob, was a caller at this office Wednesday.

The Marvelous.

Hevner's potato, which has an iron ring around its waist, enters this class, as its like has never been seen in Irope, Orope, Orope, or Strapp.

Frank Griffith and Jim Whiting were boating in the Greenbrier, lately, and while floating down the stream saw a large catfish lying partly concealed in the grass in the bottom of the river. Deponents say it was the largest of the kind yet seen by them, and that it was at least 60 inches across the back. Securing a cant hook, they returned to stab it in the back, but the cat had gone.

A bass was caught here by it having taken a death grip on a good sized snake. After being taken from the water the pair were carried a considerable distance before the bass loosed its hold.

A crane was seen to fly over the town. One said that it was too large for a crane. His companion suggested that it might be a derelict.

Mr. T. W. G. French, late of London, says that he once knew a pony which regularly refused to be driven by a certain smith shop until the smith had touched its shoes with his hammer.

Come See Enjoy.

Prof. W. A. Gray, formerly of Monroe county, will have similar exhibition of the Hame Minor Co's. pianos and organs at the Green River Industrial Exposition, to that of last year.

A first class band will also be there and lovers of music will enjoy an opportunity only offered by one exposition.

McNeill Brothers, of Pocahontas county, a nice new merry-go-round. A stable of beautiful blackland ponies will be there, and they will be driven in pairs and tandem by boys and girls.

Our race course is in fine condition, and in addition to running, trotting and pacing races, we expect Messrs. Longworthy, Hebben and others, of Randolph county, who made the hurdle races so attractive.

Don't forget the baby show. Two fine carriages given to the prettiest girl baby and the handsomest baby, long as the babies.

The Institute.

The teachers Institute convened here last Monday. Professor S. B. Brown, of the West Virginia University, and Professor Jas. T. Tucker, Principal of the Lewisburg High School, are the instructors, and the Institute, so far, is more worthy the attending of persons inclined to literature than any yet held in Pocahontas. The town was glad to have the teachers present within its bounds. A glance at the body assembled shows a good many familiar faces but more new ones. We recognize the importance and wide reaching work of the county teachers, and acknowledge their power and influence; therefore we are not insensible to the fact that we should "stand in" with these important factors. Hence the ingenious smile which we have worn constantly this week. O! how we do love some of those teachers!

Teachers enrolled are classified by the Secretary into three classes according to years taught. First, those who have taught two years and less; second, seven years and less; third, those who have taught more than seven years.

1st.
Albie B. McLaughlin, L. J. Marshall, Bertie Baxter, W. H. Shafer, Albie B. Baxter, Geo. D. McNeill, Levin Gibson, Geo. E. Moore, Bertie Beard, Lewis A. Yeager, Maggie Moore, Howard Bird, Bertha Beard, Frank Honchins, Bess Patterson, Joel E. Peck, Florence G. Hively, Chas. Spencer, Maude Eskridge, Jacob S. Kinnison, Mabel Ligon, Chas. S. McNulty, Lulu A. Bobbett, Hattie Patterson, Jessie Keenick, E. B. Vaughn, Vergie Sydenstricker, E. C. Eagle, Mary E. Riley, A. L. Anderson, Nora Kinnison, John S. Wade, V. C. Heffer, Wm. Wyson, Sallie McLaughlin, Myrtle Herold, Fannie Peck.

2nd.
Mary M. Brown, J. E. Wamsley, Emma Barner, J. A. McLaughlin, Nora E. Bobbett, Sam. Spencer, Sula M. Barner, Joo. Sydenstricker, Annette Ligon, Jno. W. Grimes, J. Warwick Benick, (col.) Neva McNeill, L. M. McCarty, Della Payne, A. M. Grimes, Alice Clark, W. S. Anderson, Anna Wallace, Lena C. Hill, Nora E. Riley, Lena Kinnison, Verdie Clark, Carrie E. Thomas.

3rd.
Mrs. Laura L. Herold, Chas. Cook, Lillie Friel, M. G. Mathews, Lena A. McLaughlin, J. B. Grimes, Alice McLaughlin, J. F. Hively, C. B. Grimes, J. B. White.

The enrollment of this institute is much larger than ever before in the county; the teachers attend more regularly and give better attention than ever before; and above all, they have more to listen to. Superintendent Barlow is to be congratulated indeed.

Dunmore.

A little cool and dry. The threshing machine is coming in our neighborhood. Prof. J. F. Vannett singing school will close at Green Bank Saturday night. We would like to have our Mingo monkey with us for amusement.

Quite a number of our people are attending the Institute this week. Uriah Hevener and Atty. F. J. Snyder passed through town Monday to Attend the Institute at Marlinton.

Miss Lizzie Eagle and Miss Bessie Jones, of Doe Hill are visiting relatives and friends here.

Quite a wedding took place on Buffalo mountain last week,—well, hello,—Johnson!

The nation sale last Saturday was largely attended and the bottle did not run dry, so black eyes are probably none.

Mr. Jacob K. Taylor will go to Harrisburg this week. S. K. Kerr to Staunton, also Walter Ynt. Fred and his male makes good time.

The ground logs are eating up Harry Moore's corn. B. & C. Goshen have been among the people the last few days.

Look, between Huntersville and Dunmore a brown gentleman, leather glove, right hand, also a 4 bladed knife between Green Bank and Dunmore. Under return to C. B. Swenker he will pay you for it.

Don't forget the baby show. Two fine carriages given to the prettiest girl baby and the handsomest baby, long as the babies.

Mingo Stings.

Doctor Bowen is now taking the waters at his summer palace in Elk, and enjoying a well earned rest, which will recuperate him for physicians the sick and "needy" on his return. Meanwhile Windy Run is under the skillful management of Professor Anderson whose complexion is much improved by his breezy situation.

Mr. Reginald Take, of Fairfield, is now in England, where he will shortly be married. We wish the "happy couple" long life and prosperity. Deacon "Gallop" Earnshaw is also reveling in the joys of the "Old Country."

We are shortly to lose the presence of the buxom *chef de cuisine*, Mr. Willy Loyd, who is required in England to look after equine, instead of equine interests. "Oh! what a falling off is there, my countrymen!" The gastronomic feelings of anyone who has had the good luck to partake of Bill's well cooked viands, will suffer a severe pang, at the revelation of this sad fact! "William! Your genial company will be much missed, and the loss will be irreparable! We wish you the very best of luck! O ten pora O morra."

Some good races are expected on the "Mingo Race Track," towards the end of September. We hope all "sports" will turn up and see the fun.

Spine Lorraine Greys is now building a fine mansion house on the Post Place, which he has recently purchased. It has been christened "Chet Hall" by the English "sports." The Hall will be lighted by electricity and warmed throughout by hot water pipes, with a spacious bath room (the only one in a radius of 80 miles) for the accommodation of visitors. His well is reported to be 30 feet deep. We wish him every success in his enterprise.

Mr. Ricketts is now visiting friends at Mingo. He is enjoying his holiday and rejoices that he has no horses to curdy down of a morning.

JOHN PREL.

Green Bank.

We are experiencing dry weather at this writing, and water is getting scarce.

Mr. Charles Pritchard and family of Donmore, were in our village last Saturday, trading at the store.

James Patterson, of Marlinton, was in our village last Saturday and Sunday. He was up to see his betay.

The whistle of Messrs. O. L. Orndorff & Brother's steam thrasher is heard in the neighborhood, at this time, and wheat is turning out fine. Haymaking is a thing of the past and hay is very tight.

Hon. H. A. Yeager was in our place last Saturday, on business.

Charley Clark, of Bath county, Virginia, was over last week to see his betay.

Rev. J. M. Sloan, of Lewisburg, preached a good sermon at Liberty last Sunday night.

Mr. Dave Gladwell and family, of Virginia, were visiting Mr. Gladwell's brother, W. A. Gladwell, at this place, last week.

Attorney Joe Snyder, of Lewisburg, and Uriah Hevener were in this town on Monday.

Messrs. Charles and Samuel Spencer, Tony Allegheny, stopped in our village on Monday, en route for the Institute at Marlinton.

Mr. J. B. Moore, Sunset, W. Va. was in our town last Monday and reports dry weather and crop crops late.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Woodell are happy, it's daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Brown are smiling, for it's a daughter.

J. W. Riley, who has been very low with typhoid fever, we are glad to say is convalescing under the skillful management of Dr. L. L. Little of our village.

Mr. John Townsend, of Travelers Express brought a load of goods from Eberly last Monday for W. H. Hall.

Master Labrentz Austin, of Lewisburg is visiting his brother at this place.

The contract for building a school house on the headwaters of North Fork was let to C. M. Amond, by the Board of Education, Green Bank district at the last meeting last night.

The Lection people have been in this part of the county digging, and a few of them.

CROSS BARK.

Eighteen men, 100 lbs. on gravel stone.

Cover Luck.

We are sorry to say that Mrs. J. C. Price is no better.

Rev. Sloan is holding a series of meetings at Driftwood. He is a fine speaker and the people are glad to have him among them.

We are all done making hay and the next thing is something else, and has been for sometime, and that is to pick blackberries. There has been an immense quantity of berries gathered on Elk, and especially on what is known as the Tallow Knob this knob is about one mile long and a quarter broad, and has been nothing but a solid sheet of blackberries. Last Monday there were 75 persons on this knob gathering berries and on Elk probably 150 people in all. Wagons full of people are passing every day and night. Some are making wine. What would the people over the river do this year were it not for the blackberries on Elk.

Dr. Ligon has adopted the plan of using forked sticks to the outside groups of his hay rake to serve as a tender. The hay on his farm was very heavy.

Miss Albie McLaughlin is teaching on Elk at the Woodell school-house.

INQUIRE.

William's River.

I was so much pleased with my visit to the blackberry region of William's River, last week, that I drop a few lines to your paper concerning it.

On arriving late one evening, we struck camp and partook of a hearty supper of "wild mutton" and other things. Some cleared away the fragments and others smoked. After a joyful hour around the camp fire, all turned in for a good night's rest. Rising early, each took basket and lunge and bounded away to see who would fill the largest vessel. Arriving at Mr. Shearer's looking, a halt was made to take a drink from a famous spring of cool, clear water. A glance around at the mountain side showed human beings in profusion, bound for the same spot; in fact, it reminded us of a regular "basket meeting." After a hard day's struggle with the briars, the empty vessels were well filled with the delicious blackberries. All returned home with lots of berries, tired, but ready to return when berries come again.

A few words to the young ladies who attended the meet. They should take warning and leave their "Swan's Down," for applying it with blackberries shows too plainly. Thanking C. W. Beard and Andy Taylor and family, and one whoop for Tom, we remain, N. Y. Z. (and guess the rest.)

Senatorial Convention.

The Republican Senatorial Convention, at Bonecorte, on August 21st, nominated Tom Davis, a coal operator, as standard bearer. Each county, with the exception of Summers, presented a name. The basis of Representation was as follows: Fayette, 33; Greenbrier, 25; Monroe, 23; Pocahontas, 11; necessary for choice, 53. The vote was cast on the first ballot as follows: Tom Davis, of Fayette, 78; Capt. Knight, of Greenbrier, 75; Col. Andrews, of Monroe, 23; N. C. McNeill, of Pocahontas, 11. Our Pocahontas man was probably the winning candidate had the vote ever come to the second ballot. Fayette would hardly have cast her vote so fully the second time.

Mineral Springs.

Quite a number of mineral springs are in reach of Marlinton and Edray. The Warsaw Spring is a white sulphur, and is thought to be equal to the best in curative properties.

The Moore Spring is nearest Marlinton. Its waters possess the properties of a tonic character.

The Duffield Spring, a pure Chalybeate of remarkable strength. It wells up from a bowl shaped rock, and from its icy columns, most come from the "depths of the earth."

Recollect that trifles make perfection and that perfection is no trifle. —ARLEDO.

No word from the Court House Adjournment yet.

In France the grape is ridden by men who sell their men.

There are 11,000 millionaires in the United States.

3 cups sugar, add beaten one-half cup, or until apples are soft. There is no need to cook.

Three-Peasies With Fruit:—Three-quarters of a pint of good cream, two eggs, two dessertspoons of sugar, two of powdered sugar and the grated peel of half a lemon. Whip the cream to a froth and strain it. Beat the yolks and the whites of the eggs separately and stir them into the cream, add the sugar and grated peel.

Stir gradually with the whipped cream and pour it into shallow tins. Bake in a water bath for 15 minutes.

Whipped Cream:—Whip cream, when done place on a tray of the other, with a layer of strawberry or apricot jam, between.

*\$1.00 IN ADVANCE.

It fell on the stair and I stole it, how
 shocking!
 A garden seat near?
 Two out of a pair, and I kissed her
 shocking!
 It fell on the stair and I stole it, how
 shocking!

— J. A. Whelan.

"There is no substitute of thorough
 action, action."

MOSQUITO COAST.

SCENE OF THE INTERNATIONAL
TROUBLE IN NICARAGUA.

Interesting story of the Origin of the
Complications and History of
the Mosquito Indians.—A
Home in a Tree Top.

CAPTAIN R. R. SEAT, United States Consul at Bluefields, Nicaragua, the scene of the recent international complications known as the Bluefields case, has been in St. Louis, and given the Republic some interesting facts about the origin of the trouble and of the history of the Mosquito Indians.

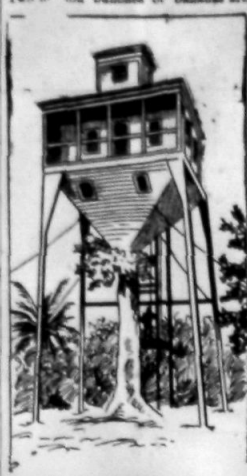
Just four centuries ago Christopher Columbus and his men made their first landing on the American continent at a point on the shore line of the Caribbean Sea. The great discovery was greeted cordially by friendly Indians, who were dumfounded at the first sight of pale faces and of the anchored sailing ships that rose and fell with the tide in the harbor. Columbus planted the cross on the land and took possession in the name of Queen Isabella. He named the point in Spanish, *Cabo de Gracias a Dios*, which freely translated means "Thanks be to God."

This Thanks-be-to-God point is located on the northern boundary of what is today known as the Mosquito

Coast, carrying with it turmoil and trouble for poor savages, was repeated in this instance. In the course of time the Republic of Nicaragua was formed; and in it was included the territory of the Mosquito Indians. This strip of country lies along the eastern coast of Nicaragua, and begins at the mouth of the Rama River, about thirty miles north of Greytown, which is the eastern terminus of the Nicaraguan Canal, and extends up the Rama River to its source, thence west and north to the Hueso River and down that stream to the sea, thence along the shore of the Caribbean Sea to Greytown, covering a distance of 200 miles in length with an average width of thirty-five miles.

This strip of country was originally occupied from time immemorial by the Mosquito Indians and they protested against the attempt of the whites to control the territory. England, which is ever ready to make conquests with a greedy hand, claimed a protectorate over the Mosquitoes for many years, but was never successful in making her claims good. England failed in several attempts to settle disputed questions relating to this region by treaty with the United States, and then she carried favor with Nicaragua and made a treaty with the Republic in regard to the Mosquito Country. The Republic of Nicaragua claimed to have sovereign rights over the Mosquito country. This treaty between England and Nicaragua was made on January 28, 1860, at Managua. One

hundred twenty-four voyages each month. Two million bunches of bananas are



"PAP" WILDERSON'S HOME.

exported annually, besides the large quantities of mahogany, gold dust, rubber and coconuts, and all to the United States. The United States send back in return 25,000 half-bushels of flour annually, besides large quantities of beans, lard, pork, beef, corn, rice and many other products.

While enterprising Americans from 1882 to 1894 were developing these remarkable resources of the little reservation it seems that the local government established by the Mosquitoes in 1861 had gradually become corrupt in these latter days of prosperity. The hidden hand of British influence played a part in the control of local affairs. There are 2000 Mosquito Indians—men, women and children—on the reservation. Bluefields, the capital, which is located on the Caribbean Coast, has a mixed population of 4500. The large majority in the town are native Creoles, who are half-breeds of negro and Indian blood. There are 600 to 700 pure Jamaica negroes in the town, a small element of Indians and Spaniards, about 125 Americans and twenty-five Englishmen and Germans.

The Mosquito Government is controlled by the following officials: The chief and President is Robert Henry Clarence, a Mosquito Indian, twenty-two years old; the Vice-President is a half-breed Indian of the name of Patterson; the Treasurer is a German of the name of Burgenhagen, who is the head man of the Moravian Church; the Attorney-General is J. W. Cutler, a Jamaican who is as black as coal, and who is a subject of Great

Britain. He declared his intention of bringing about a reform in the local Government, and in this purpose he met with the approval of the American residents and also many of the natives. The Americans recognized only the sovereignty of the Republic of Nicaragua over the reservation, anyway, and were willing to aid General Lacayo as the representative of that Republic.

Now came about the Bluefields incident. Captain Seat was asked to explain the cause of the trouble. According to the Captain's story, it appears that General Lacayo, on the pretense of mobilizing troops to defend Nicaragua against the invasion of Hondurans, brought 150 soldiers with him and occupied the town of Bluefields on the twelfth day of last February. He immediately deposed the local Mosquito Government and proclaimed martial law throughout the reservation. General Lacayo and his army landed in Bluefields with no more money in their pockets than could be found among Coxey's Communists. General Lacayo had a decree issued, imposing an export duty of three cents per bunch on bananas, and would not recognize the outstanding debt of the Mosquito Government which was due American residents. General Lacayo, under the reign of martial law, forced every merchant to pay the duties.

The General was lining his pockets with wealth, and he concluded it was a good thing, and that he would play the role of dictator for awhile. After martial law had been declared the American residents presented a petition to General Lacayo, asking if their vested rights on the reservation would be protected. The General refused to give any assurance of such protection, but, on the contrary, issued another decree, increasing the tax on bananas, and another decree abolishing the English language and making the Spanish language the official language of the country, notwithstanding the fact that it was an English-speaking community. The country was under layonet rule, and all property was in danger of being seized as booty. All business establishments were in danger of loss by the forfeiture of insurance policies. Armed sentinels stood at every street corner in the town and passers-by were challenged at the point of a bayonet. Armed men entered private residences at night under a pretense of searching for concealed arms and ammunition, and many assaults were committed. A reign of terror prevailed, and many inhabitants fled from their homes to the woods.

On February 25, the British warship *Cleopatra*, Captain O. Howland, anchored at Bluefields Bluff, eight miles from the town and remained until the 27th, when she sailed for Colon, but left on shore fifty marines supplied with arms and ammunition. The *Cleopatra* returned on March 4. On March 5 the Nicaraguan soldiers re-

American interests were acquired there, but the right of the Mosquitoes to lease lands and concessions to foreigners was never denied by Nicaragua until Commissioner Lacayo ignored the right since his arrival at Bluefields. The Americans at Bluefields feel that the United States Government could easily say to Nicaragua that Uncle Sam would prevent British interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs, and in return ask special concessions for American citizens, so that the acquired interests will be preserved.

The Mosquito Indians, during the last twelve years that Americans have developed the country, have acquired habits of greater thrift in some instances. They have built better houses, and they work industriously in the placer mine and on the fruit plantations. The Mosquitoes are small in stature, and of heavy, stocky build. The squaws are not prize beauties, by any means. These people are naturally inclined to be dull and lazy under the enervating effects of the climate, and they are inefficient and simple in their ways. They wear but little clothing while working on the plantations, but when a Mosquito brook goes to town he invariably wears an old pair of trousers and a red shirt. He is then dressed in the height of Mosquito fashion.

One of the famous attractions in the town of Bluefields is an old house that is located in a tree seventy feet from the ground. It was built by an eccentric Yankee, who is familiarly known in Bluefields as "Pap" Wilderson. What are known as ebo trees grow to moderate height and proportions in that country. This tree furnishes excellent hardwood lumber, and it bears a nut, from which an oil is extracted that is used for both lubricating and cooking purposes. Old Pap Wilderson, by the aid of a ladder, climbed up, sawed off an ebo tree at a point seventy feet from the ground, and with the long trunk of the tree as a foundation constructed a house up in the air. The two stories of the house rise above the seventy-foot trunk of the tree. The house is reached by an elevator that runs alongside the tree. The center of the house rests on the tree trunk, while supports run from each corner down to the ground. So this ingenious Yankee obtained from the ebo tree the lumber with which to build his house on the trunk of an ebo, and the ebo nuts furnished him with oil which he used to lubricate the gears of his elevator and in cooking his meals.

Murdering the Larks.

It is said that the pot hunters of California are rapidly exterminating the meadow lark. It is a very handsome bird, and is eagerly sought by market men and restaurant keepers, and as it does not enjoy the protection which the law gives to most other kinds of game birds, it is hunted at all times of the year, and especially when the other birds may not be shot. But not only is the meadow lark a good game bird, he is one of the best friends of the agriculturist and fruit grower, as he is one of the leaders among the insectivorous birds, being especially fond of cutworms, and his destruction is likely to be attended with great damage to the farmers. A San Francisco paper calls for a revision of the game laws for the protection of the lark.—Pacifique.

A Huge "Goliath" Beetle.

A unique addition, and one of uncommon interest, has just been made to the insect house in the London Zoological Gardens. The new arrival is a specimen of the Goliath beetle from West Africa—a giant even by its own kind. There is little to appreciate in the few familiar species of the English household beetle, but visitors to the Zoo will not fail to admire the splendid proportions and beauty of color of the Goliath.

Specimens of this genus are exceedingly rare, and are in consequence



A "GOLIATH" BEETLE.

much prized by collectors. The new arrival at the Zoo is the first of its kind to make its home there, and is believed to be the only living specimen possessed by a public museum in the world. It measures between five and six inches across the body, and if the legs were extended to their full length would be some nine or ten inches long.

The home of the great Goliath is in tropical and equatorial Africa. Related genera also occur in South America and Australia. One of the species of the Goliath is named *Goliathus*, and others by the name of *Goliathus*, and is named in honor of Goliath. The new beetle at the Zoo, which, by the way, is a male specimen of the largest form, *Goliathus* *Goliathus*, has been named appropriately enough after the Goliath of the Bible. It is supposed to be closely allied to the



VIEW OF BLUEFIELDS.

Reservation, which is within the territorial limits of the Republic of Nicaragua. And the honest descendants of some of the men who received Columbus with open hospitality are today known as the Mosquito Indians.

These descendants of the savages who received Columbus have now for over a quarter of a century been enjoying the blessings of a free government of their own. An attempt of a revolutionist to take away their liberties has thrown three nations into international complications—Great Britain, the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua.

This international trouble is familiarly known as the Bluefields case. In order to lead up to an intelligent understanding of the case the story of the Mosquito Reservation, its government and the people and its commercial industries must be told.

Lowering the landing of Columbus and the subsequent Spanish enterprise in the Rio Piedra and coming down to the beginning of the present con-

ditions of the treaty was that the Mosquito Indians should have the right of governing themselves within the strip claimed by them. They could govern themselves according to their own customs and regulations, so long as they did not interfere with the sovereign rights of the Republic of Nicaragua and others in the district. The Nicaraguan Government agreed not to interfere with the local government of the Mosquitoes. But the Republic of Nicaragua was permitted to send a Commissioner into the Mosquito country to guard the interests of the Republic.

After this treaty had been made the Mosquitoes set about to organize a local government of their own. The Mosquito Chief called all the head men of the tribe together, and also all the residents of Bluefields, a seaport town that had sprung up on the Caribbean Coast. The Chief appointed a general council of forty-three men which framed a constitution and organized a Government which, after the model of a Republic, was divided into executive, judicial and legislative departments. This new Government went into effect on September 12, 1861. It has exercised all the municipal authority of the so-called Mosquito Reservation for thirty-three years.

For twenty years after the formation of this local government the population of the Mosquito Reservation consisted almost altogether of Indians and a small number of native half-breeds who call themselves Creoles. They passed a sleepy, lazy, yet peaceful, existence and did nothing to develop the country. But a boom began in the reservation in 1881 and 1882. Enterprising Americans went down there from the United States, and began the culture of tropical fruits. As the land was free from the many restrictions of the other Central American countries, these Americans did not hesitate to invest capital by obtaining leases to land from the Mosquito Government and opening plantations. The culture of bananas proved to be profitable, and an extensive commerce in fruit and in commerce was rapidly established between that country and the United States. Gold was discovered and Americans invested capital in placer mines, and now about \$120,000 worth of gold dust is shipped to the United States each month.

The culture of the banana, the sugar cane and other valuable crops and also the India rubber tree developed into an extensive commerce. In the gold, banana and India rubber industries some \$1,000,000 of capital. Twelve years ago the commerce of the Mosquito Reservation was estimated to be worth, and now the volume of trade amounts to \$4,000,000 annually. Twelve thousand to twenty-five thousand people of American and British descent are now in the Mosquito Reservation, and the British and American residents are the mainstay of the country.



MISSION HALL, BLUEFIELDS.

British. The Supreme Court is composed of Stephen Hodgson, a native Mosquito; John Taylor, a native of Colombia; South America, and John O. Thomas, another colored Jamaican, who is a British subject.

The officials control the Government strictly. The reservation is governed by laws imposed by duties on imports and an export duty on gold dust or fruit. It appears that the young Mosquito chief and President, who is an intelligent young man with an English education, is only a figurehead and is subservient to British influence. This ring of mixed officials has collected the revenues for years. It is said, but has turned the large part into its own pockets. The head man of the Moravian Church is Treasurer and influences legislation for his interests. The British Attorney-General exercises a powerful influence over the present case.

This management of public affairs has long been unsatisfactory to the American residents, who have really developed the country. Numerous complaints were made against the Mosquito government, and the general feeling was that the Mosquito government would have to come to an end. While this feeling was increasing against the Mosquito government, the British and American residents of Bluefields came to the Mosquito Government and presented



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CHIEF GOVERNMENT SECRETARY.

ity, it is found that the Mosquito Indians were living a quiet and industrious life in their tropical hamlets, busy with the banana trade and the coconut regulations that limited on for a tropical zone. Their waste were few and their habits simple, and no money was applied by nature without the asking. Their religious belief was a combination of the old and new of the time.

But eventually the Mosquito Reservation came under the Mosquito Indian and brought the light of the Christian gospel and of civilization. Schools and churches and missions were now scattered along the shore of the Caribbean Sea, and the Mosquito Indians became civilized, learned to speak English, began to grow cotton and other crops, and engaged in commerce and industry. It is certain that the Mosquito Indians have been transformed into a civilized people.

But the story of the Mosquito Indians is not yet told.

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NEWS & NOTES FOR WOMEN

Fads are coming in again. Fine little checks, with green, yellow, and black combined, are the favorite mixture in taffeta silk.

Miss Kate Sanborn, the author, is busy moving into the house she has bought recently at Metrol, Mass., in which she will spend a large part of the summer.

Miss Ilona Eibenschitz, the young pianist, now in London, is only twenty-two years of age. She was born in Budapest and made her debut in Vienna before she was six.

Mrs. Minerva Rhines, who died recently in Chicago, became a resident of that city when it contained 900 inhabitants. She was eighty-four years of age at the time of her death.

Miss Nellie Temple, a Vassar graduate of the class of '83, has recently been engaged as assistant Professor of Natural Science at the University of Leipzig, in a revision of his treatise on the United States.

The Colorado Legislature has passed the bill for a house-to-house registration of voters and twenty-seven women have been appointed on the list of canvassers for registering the women voters.

Mrs. Yates, the first "lady Mayor" in the British Empire, has just taken her seat as Mayor of Onehunga, New Zealand. She wore a blue-and-white print gown, with a white front and puffed sleeves.

A new material called "bure" is being used in Paris. It is a coarsely woven, like canvas or nun's veiling, with heavy threads, and has a fancy surface which gives it the appearance of being heavy.

A silk season is predicted for summer, especially of the very light silks that are made in this country, the taffeta, demi-taffeta, lustrating, foulard, or the so-called China silks, and the useful sarong.

Of 166 women who have attended the Medical College at Geneva, Switzerland, and qualified as physicians, nine have died, 129 are known to be in practice, and twenty-eight have given up their profession.

Mrs. Manington Cayle, the author of "Yellow Aster," is the wife of an Australian physician. Her father refused to give her an education; but she got it somehow, and at the age of sixteen years she was translating German poems and following the bonds.

Soft gray effects are charming in the new silks, and will rival the clearly-defined white and black silks that came into favor last summer. These grays are very effective in bengaline stripes of satin and moire pointille with yellow or rose color, or else with the gay pompadour blossoms strewn upon them.

A curious fashion in hat and scarf consists in having as the pinhead a large pearl, either pink, gray, white or black, with a tiny diamond snake curled slanting around it; the illustration is a perfect example of the new style, and will rival the clearly-defined white and black silks that came into favor last summer.

The "low bonnet" is said to be the latest style for evening wear. While moire ribbon that has been wired forms this simple affair, which has no frame or band for a foundation. It must be set high on the head, wide drooping ends, or an Alsatian effect, as best becomes the wearer, and is pinned on with jeweled pins.

The society editor of a Montana paper—a woman—became ill, and her place was taken by one of the "alumni" reporters. He described a costume next day as "a vision of moire antique, cut low at the neck and fastened with blue silk and Jack roses. Miss M.—had the smallest feet and largest cleavage in the ball room."

A simple little evening waist, which can very easily be made at home, is of silk in any becoming color, covered with accordion-plaited black net put on to the tightly-stuffed lining with a blouse-like effect. The square neck is finished with a band of fancy trimmings, and the short, puffed sleeves of it are made of a double fold of lace. This will make an old black silk look like new.

New shoes and slippers for the bride include a high-cut Oxford shoe of fine black patent leather, with long white laces, and a pair of white kid around the waist. Another novelty is a pretty low shoe, the top part black and the heel part white, a big flat bow of white ribbon on the instep. Bedroom slippers are of watered silk, or slightly raised satin, gay colors, headed with a bow.

The relatives of our grandmothers, with a few modern improvements, are disappearing. They are being kept in the family by the use of the new and better slippers, which are made of the best material and are of the best design. They are the best slippers for the work. They are made of the best material and are of the best design.

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Don't Blame the Cook

If a baking powder is not uniform in strength, so that the same quantity will always do the same work, no one can know how to use it, and uniformly good, light food cannot be produced with it.

All baking powders except Royal, because improperly compounded and made from inferior materials, lose their strength quickly when the can is opened for use. At subsequent bakings there will be noticed a falling off in strength. The food is heavy, and the flour, eggs and butter wasted.

It is always the case that the consumer suffers in pocket, if not in health, by accepting any substitute for the Royal Baking Powder. The Royal is the embodiment of all the excellence that it is possible to attain in an absolutely pure powder. It is always strictly reliable. It is not only more economical because of its greater strength, but will retain its full leavening power, which no other powder will, until used, and make more wholesome food.

Sponge Fishing.

Fishing for sponges in the Mediterranean is done chiefly by divers, though inferior kinds are got with a trawl. The finest divers are the Greeks, who go for the purpose all over the Mediterranean in their native boats. The industry is very arduous and even dangerous. An average hand can manage twenty fathoms (one hundred and twenty feet), but it takes an exceptionally good man to go down thirty fathoms (one hundred and eighty feet), and thirty-three fathoms is the limit. The pressure of the water at this depth is as great that, in spite of the protection afforded by the dress, some two or three per cent of the sponge-fishers die annually from the direct effects of the strain.

Europe's Milk Supply.

A German journal puts the milk production of the chief countries of Europe as follows: in kilolitres: Germany, 14,218,000,000; France, 10,117,000,000; England, 9,925,000,000; Austria, 8,307,000,000; Sweden, 2,200,000,000; Low Countries, 1,321,000,000; Denmark, 1,250,000,000; Belgium, 1,201,000,000; Holland, 1,109,000,000. The kilolitre is the equivalent of 220 gallons.

Faggot Parties.

Faggot parties are a new entertainment in Tucson, Arizona Territory. Each invited guest brings a stick of wood and burns it in the fire place while he tells a story. All the wood that is left over goes into the family wood pile.

ANARCHY can never travel hand in hand with good government.



The subject of the above portrait is the Dr. J. C. Jackson, a most beloved and most devoted minister of the gospel of Christ, Northumberland Co., Pa. Dr. Jackson's usefulness was for a long time greatly impaired by a distressing chronic disease. Now he is healthy and his own language is: "I was a great sufferer from dyspepsia, and I had suffered so long that I was a wreck; life was rendered miserable and it seemed death was near; but I came in contact with Dr. J. C. Jackson's Medical Discovery and I followed the hygienic advice of Dr. J. C. Jackson and I am happy to say it was indeed a cure, for life is now a joy."

For dyspepsia, or indigestion, "I was completely" of torpid liver, constipation, chronic headache, and all derangements of the liver, stomach and bowels. Doctor J. C. Jackson's Medical Discovery effected perfect cures when all other medicines fail. It has a specific tonic effect upon the lining membrane of the stomach and bowels, and an invigorating, restorative tonic it gives strength to the whole system and builds up solid flesh to the healthy standard, when reduced by "wasting diseases."

Dr. J. C. Jackson, a prominent lawyer of Northumberland Co., Pa., writes: "Having suffered severely for a long time, in a nervous condition, with chronic dyspepsia, indigestion, and general debility, and feeling inclined to give up, I began to use Dr. J. C. Jackson's Medical Discovery and I followed the hygienic advice of Dr. J. C. Jackson and I am happy to say it was indeed a cure, for life is now a joy."

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